

*Tips from a science communications  
consultant/coach*

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Helping scientists to communicate

Helping communicate science

# *Transitioning into science communications consulting and coaching*

Honing my skills at

- Writing
- Speaking and story telling
- Networking and other people skills
- Running my own business, including marketing

## *Helping a scientist learn to write*

- Nonfiction writing workshops - *E.g., Gotham Writing Workshop* [Nonfiction workshops](#)
  - *How I got my by-lined NYTimes articles*
- Online writing courses - *E.g., at* [Poynter Institute](#)
  - [Free program](#) by Roy Peter Clark - [Writer's workbench: 50 tools you can use.](#)

## *The scientist hones her speaking and storytelling skills*

- [Toastmasters International](#) - find a local club
  - For speaking, preparing speeches, critiquing them, running mtgs
- [The Story Collider workshops](#) (science-related story-telling)

## *Use volunteer opportunities to hone communication and leadership skills*

- Opportunities in professional organizations
  - E.g., Science Writers in New York
    - Board membership gave me an array of opportunities
  - Writing articles for American Society for Cell Biology newsletter
  - Volunteering at New York Academy of Sciences

## *Tips for effective communication*

Writing as a learning process -Larry McErnery's [Craft of Writing Effectively](#)

- First, write to figure out what you want to say
- Then rewrite and edit to communicate your message to your audience

*The single most helpful article about clear professional writing*

[The science of scientific writing](#) by George Gopen and Judith Swan

"In our experience, the misplacement of old and new information turns out to be the No. 1 problem in American professional writing today."

In other words, writers often put new information first, but the reader may lack the context to understand it until the old, familiar information appears.

To improve your writing, put the old, familiar information before stating what's new.

# Professional Development to become an effective communicator

## Practice!

Write a fellowship application

- Creative thinking and writing about your research
- Team building
- Project management to meet a deadline

### WOMEN in Cell Biology

#### Jumpstart Your Academic Research Career with Your Own Postdoctoral Fellowship

With all the talk about the downsizing of the life-science academic research operation, we need to remember that downsizing doesn't mean shutdown. Many newly minted PhDs are opting to continue on the academic research track to become PIs. Getting their own postdoctoral training fellowships is a good way for those scientists to build the research skills and to further develop many of the leadership, managerial, organizational, and communication skills needed for heading an academic



**Who qualifies as a mentor/co-mentor?**  
Because postdoctoral fellowships support training and mentoring efforts, the applications are evaluated largely on the strength of the mentor and the mentoring/training plan: Is that mentor (or, more commonly these days, that mentoring pair or team) equipped to provide good training? Therefore the application needs to demonstrate that the primary mentor has a track record of successful training, not just successful scientific



Career Advice for Women and Men



## *Professional Development to become an effective communicator (continued)*

Report on meetings that you attend, either by giving a talk or blog

Outline and draft your research manuscript(s) before your PI does, or in full collaboration with the PI

## *Time for some networking*

Our groups - for increasing diversity of the STEM pipeline

NSF RaMP - Research and Mentoring for Postbaccalaureates  
to gain research experience as a prelude to grad school

NIH G-RISE - Graduate Research Training Initiative for  
Student Enhancement

PhD students

*Time for some networking*

G-RISE fellow stand up

Find a seated person

Introductions - in both directions

Who you are?

Area of research

One question you are asking in your research

# *Networking*

What's your objective in networking

- New professional opportunities
- New collaborators
- Becoming part of/forming communities

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Making new connections

- Introductions
- Cold calling - I don't
- E-mail
- DM (to cell or via a platform)

## *Networking etiquette, and etiquette in general*

Soft skills that grad students typically learn on the fly

But much time and energy could be saved by discussing these issues